

## **ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** To study the baseline leucocyte count and acute coronary syndrome :predictor of short term mortality and it's association with CRP

**METHODS:** Prospective observational study.study parameters include age, gender, Lab parameters, lifestyle ,chest pain,ECG and other comorbid conditions were recorded

**RESULTS:** The results of this study conducted among 130 myocardial infarction patients were presented here . The age of the study from 27 to 78 years .Mean was 54 years with SD 9 years. Greater proportion was males (67.7%).Lesser proportion were non smokers 57(43.8%)

Greater proportion was non alcoholics 70(53.8%) In this study 18 of the study participants (13.8%) had family history of myocardial infarction .Greater proportion had dyslipidiemia 70(53.8%).Nearly half of the patients 51.6% had diabetes as co morbidity .Equal proportion of study participants had hypertension ( 53.8%).For all the participants Troponin was positive

On 7days follow up 9 patients died and the remaining 121 patients were alive

**CONCLUSION :** Base line leucocyte count calculated by automated cell counter method has significant correlation at 12 hours post admission  $p(0.005)$

C REACTIVE PROTEIN which is done by nephelometry method has significant correlation at 12 hours post admission  $p(0.005)$

Base line leucocyte count and CRP are statistically significant so that it is a predictor of short term mortality among acute coronary syndrome

## **KEY WORDS**

CRP: C REACTIVE PROTEIN

WBC :WHITE BLOOD CELL

ACS : ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME